

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

BY CANNON & SPENCER.

A Weekly Family Newspaper—Devoted to National and State Politics, Literature, Markets, Home and Foreign Intelligence, &c.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

Volume 3.

SALISBURY, N. C., TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1856.

Number 50.

DR. A. M. NESBITT
OFFERS his professional services to the public. His Office is on Water st., two doors below J. F. Chambers' Store.
Salisbury, May 17, 1853. 1—tf.

DR. CHARLES T. POWE
HAVING permanently located in Salisbury, respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office—Cowan's Brick row.
Salisbury, Aug. 27th, 1855. 614

DR. H. KELLY
HAVING removed to Statesville, offers his professional services to the public.
Office on main street, opposite the Methodist Church.
May 25, 1855. 52—tf.

Dr. MILO A. J. ROSEMAN,
A REGULAR GRADUATE IN MEDICINE,
HAS permanently located at his father's, three miles West of Organ Church, and respectfully offers his Professional Services to the people of the surrounding country.
Rowan Co., Nov. 3, 1855. 23—6m.

W. P. ELLIOTT,
(of Worth & Elliot, Fayetteville, N. C.)
GENERAL COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Orders for Merchandise, and consignments of Flour and other Produce, for sales or shipment, thoughtfully received and promptly attended to.
June 1, 1855. 1—4m 1y.

WM. K. BRAILSFORD,
Commission Merchant
AND AGENT FOR
Baltimore & Philadelphia Packets.
LIBERAL advances made on Consignments of Produce to my address for sale.
Charleston, S. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15—1y

S. L. BOWEN, R. A. ROGERS, W. D. DOWELL
of Georgia. of Alabama. of Florida.

DOWELL, ROGERS & CO.
FACTORS,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND SHIPPING AGENTS,
NORTH ATLANTIC WHARF,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

WE present great facilities for selling COTTON, and especially FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, and DOMESTIC PRODUCE. We make arrangements with our interior friends to transport their business at the very lowest rate of charges, and pledge ourselves to promptness in every transaction.
Liberal Advances made on Consignments. Strict personal attention to the interests of our patrons, and your favor and influence respectfully solicited.
BEST OF REFERENCES GIVEN
Sept. 25, 1855. 17—1y.

G. A. NUEFFER, R. E. HENDRIX
NUEFFER & HENDRIX,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
Flour, Grain, & Produce Generally.
CHARLESTON, S. C.
August 9, 1855. 11—1y.

W. S. LAWTON & CO.
Upland and Sea Island Cotton
AND RICE
Factors,
FORWARDING & COMMISSION
Merchants,
NEAR THE POST OFFICE.
CHARLESTON, S. C.

AGENTS FOR Various Newspapers, and take Subscriptions, &c.; Paper Factories, Flour Mills, Brown's S. I. Gins, C. Brown & Co's Saw Gins, Lumber Mills, Tobacco Factories, Longworth's Champagne, Spirits, Peppermint Distilleries. Also, sell CORN, PEAS, WHEAT, OATS, RYE, &c. Will collect Drafts, &c., at moderate rates.
Nov. 20. 24.

W. H. MARSH,
Commission Merchant.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
November 27, 1855. 25—1y.

PETER W. HINTON
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
TOWN POINT,
NORFOLK, VA.
Special Attention Paid to Selling
Tobacco, Flour, Grain, Cotton, Naval Stores, &c. Also,
Receiving & Forwarding Goods.

REFER TO
H. L. ROBERTS, Esq., Salisbury, N. C.
CHAS. L. HINTON, Esq., Wake Co., N. C.
J. G. B. RUTACK, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.
Geo. W. HAYWOOD, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.
Wm. P. LUMKIN, Esq., Warrenton, N. C.
August 16, 1855.

THE Proprietor of the old Marble Yard, in Salisbury, still continues to furnish all orders with neatness and dispatch, from the small least Head Stone to the finest Monument, at the shortest possible notice. Engraving done at usual prices. He would respectfully solicit a continuance of patronage.
GEO. VOGIER.
Feb 24, '55. 391f.

STAGE HOUSE.

At the Rowan House is kept the Stage Office for C. LUCAS & Co's Line of **FOUR HORSE STAGE COACHES**, from Salisbury to Charlotte, and from Salisbury to Danville, Richmond and Petersburg, Va., via Lexington, Jamestown and Greensboro'.
Also for P. Warlick's line of Stages to Morganton, N. C. and for the Raleigh line by way of Ashboro' and Pittsboro'.
May 17, 1855. 1—tf.

GRAND LECTURER.

ALEXANDER MURDOCH Esq., of Salisbury, has been appointed Grand Lecturer, for the Grand Lodge of Masons, in the Western District of North Carolina.
May 28, 1855. 1—tf.

DR. J. J. SUMMEREL,

HAS removed to his Office at his residence where he will be happy to receive professional or personal calls from his friends.
N. B. There are many persons indebted to me by account, and have been for several years. I would earnestly urge all such to call and make settlement, which must be done by May Court, else I shall look out for a collector.
Jan. 29, 1856. 33—tf.

Boots & Shoes.

Gent's Fine Calf Boots and Shoes.
Ladies Shoes and Gaiters.
Youths and Boys Shoes and Boots.
Misses Shoes and Gaiters.
Youths and Boys Brogans.
And a large Stock of Negro Shoes &c. &c., Just received and for sale by
MILLS, MOORE & CO.
Salisbury, Feb. 12, 1856. 1y—35.

TO DAGUERREOTYPISTS.

A light combined, can be found at the Rowan House, kept by
H. L. ROBERTS.

New Clothing Store.

THE subscribers have opened in the town of Salisbury, at the Mansion Hotel, a large assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. We respectfully invite the citizens of Salisbury and the surrounding country to give us a call, as we flatter ourselves that we are able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give us their patronage. We return our cordial thanks to the citizens of Salisbury, for the flattering appreciation we have received, and hope by close application to business to merit a continuance of the same.

F. H. BAUM & CO.

Jan. 8, 1856. 30—tf.

P. S. Remember the Mansion Hotel.

KNOW IALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS THAT



BAKER & OWEN,

ARE still carrying on the Manufacture of Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware, one door above Boyden's New Building and opposite Roberts' Hotel. They are and have been doing a great deal of Roofing and Guttering, which they warrant to give perfect satisfaction.
A large supply of TIN WARE constantly on hand, which they will sell lower than any body on this side of Jordan.
STILLS kept on hand and made to order. They have also on hand a large supply of

COOK-STOVES

of the most approved and latest improved patterns, among which is the MORNING STAR, (four sizes), for the sale of which they have the exclusive right of this place, and they have no hesitancy in saying it is the best and most complete Stove that has ever been introduced in the Southern States.
February 18, 1856. 36—tf.

ROWLAND & BROTHERS.

Commission Merchants,
NORFOLK, VA.

ARE extensively engaged in the sale of FLOUR &c. Long experience, with every facility, enables us to guarantee promptness and satisfaction in all business.

REFER TO

Hon. Thomas Ruffin, Albemarle County, N. C.
John Newlin & Sons, do.
Wm. R. Albright, do.
Dr. P. A. Holt, do.
John Long, Randolph do.
J. H. Haughton, Chatham do.
Hon. E. G. Reade, Person do.
James Webb, Orange do.
P. C. Cameron, do.
John F. Lyon, do.
Henry Whitfield, do.
And many others.
Norfolk, Va., Feb. 26, 1856. 37—1y.

JAMES HORAH,

WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELER,
SALISBURY, N. C.

(One door below H. & A. Murphy's Store.)
KEEPS constantly on hand a large assortment of Watches and Jewelry of all kinds. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms.
March 11, 1856. 39—1y.

Blank Deeds for Sale

A WARNING TO OFFICE SEEKERS.

Eliaz Workman, of Holmes county, Ohio, was elected Assessor of his township, and gave a heavy bond, but distrusting his abilities for the office, to avoid the mortification of being laughed at, he got up at four o'clock on Sunday morning, and hanged himself with his knife. Let those who are now seeking the perilous position of office take warning.

FREEDOM.—What man in his right senses, that hath wherewithal to live free, would make himself a slave for superfluities? What man that man want who has enough? Or who is better for abundance, who can never be satisfied?

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The following is the platform adopted by the late Democratic State Convention:

WE, the delegates of the Democracy of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, deeming the present occasion a suitable one to re-affirm the well defined principles upon which our organization, as a party, is based, do

Resolved, That we cordially approve and reaffirm the Resolutions of the Democratic National Conventions of 1844, 1848, and 1852, as far as they are applicable to the present condition of the country.

Resolved, That the public lands, being the common property of the United States, be disposed of for the sale and exclusive benefit of any one or more of the States, or the squandering of them in donations to paupers and convicts, whether of native or foreign extraction, would be unconstitutional and unjust.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the Kansas-Nebraska act, by which the Missouri restriction was repealed, and the people of the South let in with their property, equally with those of the North to the common Territories of the Union. That in our opinion the doctrine of popular sovereignty is the true doctrine; and that the people of the Territories, when they come to form their State Constitutions and apply for admission into the Union as States, have the right to determine for themselves the character of their domestic institutions.

Resolved, That we have viewed with admiration and gratitude the noble and manly stand taken by the great body of the Democrats of the non-slaveholding States, in behalf of the constitutional rights of the South, and we will cheerfully unite with them, as heretofore, in general Convention, to nominate candidates for the Presidency, and Vice Presidency of the United States, and to proclaim once more to the world the great principles of the Democratic party; and we pledge our zealous and united support to the nominees of said Convention.

Resolved, That we regard the Know-Nothing organization as a dangerous and subversive influence and tendency. We congratulate the country upon its rapid decay. The contest for the Presidency, it is apparent, must be between the Democratic National party and the Black Republicans; that a third party cannot strengthen, but must weaken the South in this contest; and that in a crisis like the present it is alike the interest and duty of all Southern men to unite with that party which gives the strongest assurance, by its unity, its numbers, and its nationality, that it will triumph over the enemies of our constitutional rights, by whatever name called.

Resolved, That we are opposed to all secret, oathbound political associations, and to intolerance and proscription on account of religious opinion, either by Catholics or Protestants, by legal enactment or at the ballot-box.

Resolved, That President Pierce, by his Inaugural address and subsequent State papers, and especially by the noble vindication of the constitutional rights of the States, contained in his last annual message to Congress, as well as by his entire devotion to the constitution, his faithful enforcement of its obligations, his confidence in all true lovers of the country; and while we freely acknowledge, and proudly recognize, the abilities, the patriotism, and the sound principles of many other distinguished members of our party, and will give a cordial and united support to whomsoever may receive the nomination of the Cincinnati Convention, we yet deem it due to FRANKLIN PIERCE, and to ourselves, to declare that he is our first choice for the Presidency, and that we should hail his nomination with the liveliest satisfaction.

Resolved, That we are proud of the reputation of JAMES C. DOBBIN, Secretary of the Navy. We respect him for his experience and wisdom as a statesman, and cherish a strong affection for him as a man, on account of his amiable disposition and his many virtues; and that his nomination for the Vice Presidency would be gratifying to the people of North Carolina, and serve to bind the Democratic Convention more closely together the national Democratic party.

Resolved, That the Constitution of this State ought to be amended, so as to extend to all free white men the same right to vote for members of the Senate as for members of the House of Commons; that we regard the plan of amendment by legislative enactment and the sanction of the people at the ballot-box, as strictly republican, as it is certainly constitutional; that we are opposed, under any and all circumstances, to a change of the basis of representation in the Senate and House of Commons; and that we will never abandon the great principle of Free Suffrage, but will unite with our fellow-citizens of both parties in pressing it, in the face of all opposition and difficulties to its final triumph.

Resolved, That it is our earnest wish and desire to see the resources of North Carolina, agricultural, mineral and commercial, fostered and developed; and the State having already entered upon a system of internal improvements to that end, and made large investments with that view, it would in the opinion of this Convention, be politic and proper for the Legislature, from time to time, to extend such further aid in the completion of the works already undertaken, and the extension of the same, as a just regard for the interest of the people may require, and the means and resources of the State will prudently allow.

Resolved, That our present system of Common Schools ought to be fostered by the Legislature and its efficiency increased, until the blessings of Education shall have been afforded to all the children of the State.

Resolved, That the course of Gov. Briggs has been such as to confirm and increase the confidence reposed in him, to reflect honor upon himself, and to promote the best interests of the entire State; and that with the fullest confidence in his triumphant re-election, we again present to the people of North Carolina as the Democratic candidate for Governor, THOS. BRIGGS, of Northampton—a gentleman and patriot—a statesman fully tried and never found wanting.

Nature's Best Interpreters.

Birds are mute Nature's best interpreters; Deep read are they in all her mysteries, Ere seen or wizard Summer's flight descries, She's mourned in silence by these worship-pers:

Ere from the yellow woods a leaf yet stirs, They see grim Winter gathering in the skies; And mute no more, with instinct that ne'er errs, They sing meek Autumn's dirge before she dies.

Mark the wood-pigeon! how she mournful coos, Albeit no robin now disturbs her nest! How the sweet robin's tenderness transpires Into those notes which warmed Spring's fitful gleam!

How through the sky the curlew wails distressed! And hark! at night the bittern's hollow scream! [Cochran.

CONSOLING.

You'll be forgotten, as old debts, By persons who are used to borrow;

Forgotten, as the sun that sets, When shines a new one on the morrow;

Forgotten, like the luscious peach, That blessed the school-boy last September;

Forgotten, like a maiden speech, Which all men praise, but none remember.

WHAT UNITARIANS BELIEVE.

The Christian Register, the New England organ of Unitarianism, says that as opposed to Orthodoxy, Unitarians maintain that human beings do not inherit from Adam a ruined nature; that there is no transfer of his guilt made to us, inflicting upon us a moral inability; that our relation to God has not been prejudiced by Adam's fall; that life is not foregone conclusion with any one of us when it begins; that we have not been condemned as a race, but shall be judged as individuals; that whatever be the rank of Jesus Christ in the scale of being, and whatever be his nature, he is not presented to us in the Scriptures as the Supreme God, or as a fractional part of the Godhead—therefore, he is not the source, but is the channel of Divine grace; he is not the object of our homage or our prayers, nor the ultimate object of our dependence and trust, but fulfills his highest work for us when he leads us on to the Father; that the Scriptures do not lay the emphatic stress of Christ's redeeming work upon his death, above or apart from his life, character and doctrine; and that his death, as an element in his redeeming work, is made effective for human salvation through its influence on the heart and life of man, not through its vicarious value with God, nor through its removal of an abstract difficulty in the divine government, which hinders the forgiveness of the penitent without further satisfaction.

A grand feast of horse flesh took place last week at Verrins (Aix) and as at Alfort, Lyons, Toulouse, Perigueux, &c., proved quite successful. In order to be prepared for any delicate stomachs which might not find the staple commodity of the repast to their taste, a second service was prepared with game, truffled fowls, and other dainties; but it is asserted not a single article so made ready was touched by the guests.

AN INGENUOUS BITE.—A few days ago, while A. Mr. Young was walking in Eighth Street, Philadelphia, he was accosted by a young man quite genteelly dressed, who appeared to be in great agony. He inquired of Mr. Young where the nearest dentist could be found, and said he was suffering greatly from the tooth-ache. Mr. Young kindly gave the required directions. "Just put your finger in my mouth and feel the tooth that tortures me," said the sufferer, apparently writhing in agony. Mr. Young complied, and inserted one of his digits. The young man then started away to seek for the dentist. Meanwhile, Mr. Young having occasion to put his hand into his pocket, discovered that his portmonie containing fifty dollars, was gone. The young man with the tooth-ache was, however, arrested, and the money restored to Mr. Young.

VALUE OF SLAVES IN KANSAS.—Hon. D. B. Wright of the 2d Congressional District of Miss., lately spoke publicly at his home in Tippah, and made the following remarks about Kansas:

"Those great products of slave labor, hemp and tobacco, in the raising of which slave labor had been more profitably employed than in that of cotton, were well adapted to the soil of that territory. Negro men were already selling there at from \$1200 to \$1600, and were hiring at from \$230 to \$300. This didn't look as if slave labor was profitable."

PRACTICE WITH THE PREACHING.—Dr. Warren, a warm advocate of the law in Massachusetts legalizing dissection, and directing the municipal authorities to furnish the physicians with bodies for that purpose, has by will left his own body for dissection, and his skeleton for preservation in the Medical Museum.

He did this to break down what he considered a superstitious reverence for a dead human body, which interfered, he believed, with the acquisition of knowledge very essential to the living, and their exemption from disease and suffering.

THE LAUGHING HERO.

An incident of the massacre at Goliad.

It was the morning of the 17th of March, 1836, Aurora, mother of dew and mistress of golden clouds, came, as she almost ever comes to the living scenery of the plains of Goliad—a thing of beauty, queen of the sky on a throne of burning amber, robed in the crimson of fire, with a diadem of purple, and streamers of painted pink. Oh! it was a glorious dawn for the poet to sing of earth, or the saint to pray to heaven; but poet's song or saint's prayer made the matins of the place and the hour. Alas! no; it was a very different sort of music.

A hundred hoarse drums roared the loud reveille that awoke four hundred Texan prisoners and their guard—four times their number of Mexican soldiers—the elite of the Chief Butcher's grand army.

The prisoners were immediately summoned to parade before the post, in the main street of the village, and every eye sparkled with joy, and every tongue uttered the involuntary exclamation of confidence and hope—

"Thanks, Santa Anna! He is going to execute the treaty! We shall be shipped back to the United States! We shall see our friends once more!"

Such were the feelings which the American volunteers, and the few Texans among them greeted the order to form into line.

The line was formed and then broke into two columns, when every instrument of music in the Mexican host sounded a merry step over the prairie towards the west.

Five minutes afterwards, a singular dialogue occurred between the two leaders of the front columns of the prisoners:

"What makes you walk so lame, Col. Neil? Are you wounded?" asked a tall, handsome man, with blue eyes, and bravery flashing forth in all their beams.

"Col. Fannin, I walk lame to keep from being wounded, do you comprehend?" replied the other with a laugh as no words might describe—it was so loud, so luxurious, like the roar of the breakers of a sea of humor, it was, in short, a laugh of the inmost heart.

"I do not comprehend you, for I am no artist in riddles," rejoined Fannin, smiling himself at the ludicrous gaiety of his companion, so strangely ill-timed.

"You discover that I am lame in each leg," said Colonel Neil, glancing down at the members indicated, and mimicking the movements of a confirmed cripple, as he laughed louder than ever. "And yet, he added, in a whisper, 'I have neither the rheumatism in my knees, nor corns on my toes, but I have two big revolvers in my boots!'"

"That is a violation of the treaty by which we agree to deliver up our arms," Col. Fannin mournfully suggested.

"You will see, however, that I will need them before the sun is an hour high," replied Neil. "Ah! Fannin, you do not know the treachery of these base Mexicans."

At the instant the sun rose in the sky of extraordinary brilliancy, and a million flower-cups flung their rich odors abroad over the green prairie, as an offering to the lord of light, when the mandate to "halt" was given by one of Santa Anna's Aids, and the two columns of prisoners were broken up and scattered over the plain, in small hollow squares, encircled on every side by Mexican infantry and troops of horses, with loaded muskets and drawn swords. And then came a momentary pause, awful in its stillness, and disturbed only by an occasional shriek of terror, as the most timid among the captives realized the impending storm of fire and extinction of life's last hope.

And then the infernal work of wholesale murder was begun, and a scene ensued such as scarcely might be matched in the annals of hell itself! The roar of musketry burst in successive peals like appalling claps of thunder, but could not utterly drown the prayers of the living, the screams of the wounded, and more terrible groans of the dying!

Col. Fannin fell among the first victims, but not so the giant Neil. With the order of the Mexican officer, to his men to fire, our hero stooped almost to the earth, so that the volley passed entirely over him. He waited not for a second; thrusting a hand into a leg of each boot, he rose with a couple of six-shooters, the deadly revolvers, and commenced discharging them with the quick rapidity of lightning into the thickest ranks of his foe.

Panic-stricken with surprise and fear, the Mexicans recoiled and opened a passage, through which Neil bounded with the spring of a panther and fled away as if wings were tied to his heels, while half a dozen horsemen gave chase. For a while it seemed doubtful whether the giant Colonel would not distance even these, so much had the perils of the occasion increased the natural elasticity of his mighty muscles. But presently a charger faster than the rest might be discerned gaining on his human rival and approached so near that the dragon raised his sabre for a coup de grace. Neil became conscious of his danger, and hastily slackened his speed, till the hot stream

of smoke from the horse's nostrils appeared to mingle with his very hair, and then wheeling suddenly, he fired another round from a revolver, and the rider tumbled from his saddle. The victim then renewed his flight.

A mad yell of grief and rage broke from the remaining troopers as they witnessed the fate of their comrade, and its effect was immediately evident in the augmented caution of their pursuit—for they galloped afterwards in one body, thereby greatly retarding their progress, so that Neil reached the river before them. He paused not a moment, but plunged headlong down the steep bank into the current, and struck for the other shore. The dragoons discharged their side-arms ineffectually, and gave over the chase!

In a few minutes Neil, landed and as soon as he felt satisfied that he was really saved burst into an insupportable convulsion of laughter, and exclaimed: "It will kill me! just to see how astonished the yellow devils looked when I hauled my revolvers out of my boots!"

Such was Col. John Neil—possessing a fund of humor that no misfortune could ever exhaust, and a flow of animal spirits which would have enabled him to dance on the graves of all his dearest friends, or to have sung Yankee Doodle at his own execution!

WHERE IS MR. ABBOTT?

Calvert in his work on 'Social Science,' expresses the following opinion of the first Napoleon:

"Napoleon had vast knowledge, but only of things material; in things moral he was a dullard and ignorant. He knew how to lead soldiers, but not how to lead men; he knew the force of artillery, but not the force of feeling; he knew how to make the selfishness of man his instrument, but he knew not what a more effective instrument is his nobleness. As law-giver for camps, he was a miser; as law-giver for men, he was an arrogant ape. He knew only the lower side of human nature; the upper was unknown to him; he lacked thus the highest knowledge. Hence, he failed and fell; and the higher the level of humanity, the more signal will look his failure and the deeper his fall. His greatest deeds were short-lived, blood bought, ostentatious; his memory only feeds a sickly, national vanity; and his example is, at this moment a curse to France."

THE IMPERIAL STYD.—A letter from Vienna to the Springfield Republican gives the annexed description of the Imperial stables:

"I have visited some picture galleries, twenty or thirty churches, a great many cabinets of natural history, a few palaces, and, most interesting of all, the Imperial stables, where six hundred noble steeds are lodged most royally and fare most sumptuously every day, dutifully attended by three hundred servants. The apartments of their equine highness, are at once splendid and comfortable, free from the scent of the stable and clean as a lady's parlor. Their blankets are embroidered with the Imperial crest, their harnesses, saddles, and all their equipments are of the most costly kind and generally in excellent taste. In one large hall are some two hundred carriages, of which the cheapest cost two or three thousand dollars, and the coronation carriage, adorned with paintings by Rubens, and covered with diamonds and gold, wheels and all, cost about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Another hall filled with State saddles and trappings of various descriptions is still more magnificent. But the animals themselves, unlike most occupants of palaces, far outshine all their exterior adornments. The bright, fiery, intelligent eye; the proudly arching neck; (the horse is the only animal whom pride really becomes); the form of perfect symmetry, delicate but powerful limbs, the grace of every movement, the gentleness and courtesy with which they receive every little attention bestowed upon them, the high-bred nobleness and dignity of their whole deportment filled me with admiration. I would rather have my choice from those six hundred horses than the Imperial crown of their owner. The carriage horses are all white, but those for riding are of all colors, some magnificently black."

PETRIFICATION.—Nine years ago a man died of dropsy and was buried in Middlesex, Vt., and it being desirable to remove the corpse to Pomfret recently, the body was disinterred, and found to have become perfect stone, as hard as marble, and not in the least altered from the appearance of the man at his death. The corpse weighed five hundred and fifty pounds. What is more remarkable, the body of a girl buried by his side was wholly consumed, only a few of the principle bones remaining.

"Mr. didn't the minister say last Sunday that the sparks flew upward?"

"Yes my dear, how come you to be thinking of it?"

"Because yesterday, I saw cousin Sally's spark staggering along the street and falling downward."

"Have, Bridget, put this child to bed; she must be sleepy."

THE REPUBLICAN BANNER.

TERMS:—For 1 year, TWO DOLLARS in advance. For 3 months, ONE DOLLAR. Payment is delayed till the end of the year. ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted at \$1 per square for the first insertion and 25 cts. per square for each subsequent insertion. BUSINESS CARDS, not exceeding one square, inserted at \$5 a year.

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 27, 1856.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

[Telegraphed to the Columbia Times.]

ACTIVE PREPARATIONS

FOR

WAR IN KANSAS!

BOTH SIDES IN THE FIELD!

St. Louis, May 21.—We have later dates from Kansas.

The people were rising in large numbers, in response to Shannon's proclamation.

Six hundred men are under arms at Leecompton, and four hundred at Franklin.

Large numbers leave Kickapoo for Leecompton on Saturday.

Two cannons will be armed to accompany them.

Terrible excitement prevails.

A GREAT BATTLE IS DAILY ANTICIPATED.

A large field piece, consigned to Lawrence, has been seized at Kansas city.

It was reported that Reeder had escaped.

FROM KANSAS.

St. Louis, May 19th.—Kansas advices of the 14th, state that Sheriff Jones was convalescent.

The Editor of the Herald of Freedom had been arrested.

Reeder had escaped.

It was reported that 1500 men, armed with Sharpe's rifles and two cannons, were encamped at Lawrence, and defy all arrests.

The Marshall had called out 1000 men, who were encamped near Lawrence, to compel the inhabitants to submit to the territorial laws.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The Senate passed the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill.

Cass, Mason, and Douglas, denounced Sumner in severe terms, characterizing him as destitute of truth, &c.

House.—A bill was reported, granting upwards of a million of acres of land to Wisconsin, to aid her railroads.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The first part of the evidence taken by the Congressional committee with regard to Kansas, was received by the Speaker to-day, through the hands of Cooper R. Watson, Mrs. Robinson having confided it to his care at Columbus, Ohio.

The President sent to the House a communication on the subject of the Collier trade.

He says the trade is illegal, and Americans in China are warned to desist, or suffer the penalties of the law.

The cabinet are engaged to-day on the subject of the dismissal of Mr. Crampton. His dismissal will take place to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Lord Clarendon's despatches neither refuse categorically nor assent to the recall of Crampton. He is desirous that the decision of the executive be not communicated for some days.

AID FOR WALKER.

LOUISVILLE, May 22.

A party of one hundred and fifty Kentuckians have left for New Orleans to go to Nicaragua to aid Walker.

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

The New Orleans Delta of the 15th inst. contains an Editorial in which the proper course to be pursued by the Cincinnati Convention is set forth, and the annexed outlines are given as landmarks for the guide of that imposing body.

1. A recognition of the principle of States Rights in all its stringency, and with special reference to the rights of the Southern States. Every year produces additional arguments for making this recognition as bold, comprehensive and candid as possible.

2. A recognition of the right of the territories to legislate for themselves in accordance with the letter as well as the spirit of the Constitution, and in despite of all opposition, on the part of the States who regard themselves as the chosen of the Lord and the only persons authorized to make the laws by which the people of the United States should be bound or loosed.

3. The inception of a bold and honorable foreign policy which shall not confine itself to promises alone, but seek to rest its claims to national regard in performance.

4. The advocacy of the expansion movement which is now pushing from the very heart of the nation Westward and Southward towards the palace and the sleeping chamber of the sun.

Such are the dominant ideas of the times. Let the Convention beware not to select a candidate for the Presidency who does not understand and personify them. The interests of the nation, as well as of their party, require a man who can execute them with energy, courage and dignity at the same time. Is there any longer a doubt as to his identity?—Columbia Times.

WHEAT CROP IN WAKE CO.—We have seen gentlemen from all parts of the county, and are informed that the Wheat looks exceedingly promising and healthy. The breadth of land sown is much greater than has been planted for some years, and the indications now are that should the present month prove favorable, the wheat crop of this year, will be the largest ever made.—Register.

FRESH FRUIT IN HERMETICALLY SEALED CANS.

Public attention was very generally called to this subject last year by ARTHUR, BURNHAM & Co., of Philadelphia, manufacturers of "Arthur's Patent Self-Sealing Cans & Jars," and large numbers of families all over the country were induced to try experiments, not only with Arthur's Cans, but with a variety of other cans offered to their notice. Arthur's Can, which is the simplest in construction and the easiest to use, is moreover the only one that we have ever seen, with a single exception, that is constructed on right scientific principles. In the exception referred to, the can itself is in all respects less desirable, and few would have any hesitation in choosing between them. Arthur's can is entirely open at the top, with a channel around the mouth, filled with cement. It is sealed by heating the lid and pressing it into this cement, which is done in a moment. The cement is in the channel when the can is sold. The cans sustain no injury in opening, and may be used year after year. They are made of tin; and also of fire-proof earthen ware.

We have thus particularly referred to this can, that our readers may know how to distinguish it from all others. It is, without doubt, the best yet offered to the public, and in an article of this kind only the best should be taken. We have used them ourselves, and know their quality. So have scores of our friends. Mr. Godey, of the Lady's Book, good authority, as every one knows, thus speaks of the subject:

"There were a variety of Self-Sealing Cans offered to the public last year, and there will, in all probability, be a greater number during the coming season. Not one that we have seen bears any comparison, in our estimation, with 'Arthur's'; and our advice to all is, to try no other can or jar next year. This one will certainly keep fruit precisely in the condition in which it is sealed up, is simple in construction, and easy of use, and cannot, we believe, be equalled far less excelled, by any vessel got up for the purpose of keeping fruit in a fresh condition by hermetical sealing."

Fruits put up in hermetically sealed vessels are, as all who have used them know, in every respect superior to those put up in the old-fashioned way. The process is, moreover, easier and cheaper. No housekeeper who has once tried the new method, will ever go back to the old.

We have presented this matter a little prominently, because it is one in which almost every body has an interest. In calling attention to so admirable an invention, we but serve the common good.—Philadelphia Merchant.

THE WASHINGTON UNION.—The Union is, upon the whole, a good paper, and we like as little as most people to find fault with it or with any other co-worker in a common cause, but it will every now and then fly off the handle, and take up ground upon some disputed points, whereby it places itself in opposition to good and true men and all presses of its own party; and, so far as its position gives influence to its views, tends to place them in apparent opposition or isolation. Our present reference is to an article in the last Union, eulogistic of "The Democratic Senator from Iowa"—Mr. Jones. The bill for the energetic carrying through of which Mr. Jones is praised, is one granting alternate sections for the construction of certain Railroads through Iowa. The remarks of the Union almost convey the impression that the vote on that bill was a test vote, and that its support was one of the marks of a Democrat. This is not so, even if the Union does appear to take that ground. The Democrats of the South do not regard as unconstitutional or improper the policy of giving alternate sections of the public lands for the construction of works calculated to enhance the value of the remainder, which will thus be opened for settlement, and hiring into the treasury a larger amount of money than the whole would have otherwise done. A prudent proprietor might, in some cases, pursue the same course. But experience has developed such a liability to abuse and evasion of the true intent and meaning of the policy, that Southern Democrats are suspicious of such bills.—They know that, in very many cases, the lands along the proposed lines have already been taken up by speculators, and that the alternate sections granted, or retained, cannot there be found, and that thus the enhancement of value, by the construction of such works, is quite as apt—nay, more apt—to ensure to the benefit of speculators than to that of the landed proprietor, who subscribes a portion of his property for carrying on the improvement of the rest—the landed proprietor, in this case, being the United States. Upon this question of policy, to give time for due investigation, the Southern Democrats desire to see a pause in these bills involving wholesale alienations of the public domain, and the Union cannot, directly or indirectly, establish any doctrine, view of policy or tendency of feeling, that would impinge the democracy of those entertaining and acting upon these views. It is a matter upon which differences of opinion may exist, but we think that the better and sounder opinion leans to extreme caution. Too much caution cannot be used, and this the Union ought to recollect.—Wm. Journal.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—The Charlotte Democrat says: "A counterfeit \$50 note, on the Bank of Charlotte, made its appearance in our town last week, and there are probably others of the same kind in circulation. The counterfeit is easily detected. It has been made by changing a genuine five into a fifty-dollar note, by altering the words and figures, and nothing more. The genuine \$50 note has in the center a representation of a log cabin, while the spurious note has a steam car in the center, the emblem of the five."

NEW YORK TRIBUNE AND SLAVE AND FREE SOCIETY.

In a forcible article on the recent homicide in Washington, the New York Tribune lays the whole blame of it to slavery, though it is well aware that the perpetrator of the deed was a representative of a free State. It abuses the Judge also who bailed Herbert as a slaveholder in heart, if not a slaveholder in fact, and then admits that he is a Pennsylvanian and a Quaker. Because it happened that the crime was committed South of Mason & Dixon, the South is to be held responsible for it. "It was will have a slaveholding ascendancy," quotes the Tribune, "we must be content to take its appearances with it—not merely murders in Kansas, but shootings at Washington," &c., &c.

Pray, who committed the last murder in Kansas? Who shot Sheriff Jones? Who is ranting and raving every day about the efficacy of Sharp's Rifles? Who urges as a virtue the killing and slaying of "border ruffians"? Who applauded Brother Beecher for acting out of a company of "Killeins" for Kansas? Who extenuates the deliberate attempt to assassinate the officer of the law in Kansas, and to do so, the crime to the friends of Jones? None other than the immaculate, anti-slavery, murder-hating New York Tribune!

No other, reply, however, to this exorbitant logic of the Tribune is necessary than a reference to author editorial article of the same candid and consistent newspaper, in which it describes with a graphic pen the state of morals in the free society of New York. Mark its words. It says: "Gambling, lotteries, policy playing, brothels, and every form of public or social vice, were never before more active and brazen than now. And as to 'rampant crime, and universal confusion,' we appeal to our police records in support of our avowal that these were never more rampant in our city than they now are. Robbery in Broadway by daylight, an average of two homicides per week, with any amount of less heinous outrages and crimes—this is the reign of order and security, what a delightfully secure and orderly place Pandemonium must be! There is not in all Europe out of Italy—we think there is not even in Italy—a city wherein life and property are less safe than in New York. These are sad facts. We wish they were something else."

Sad facts, indeed! And they must be true, because the Tribune, which is on the spot, says so. There is no slaveholding ascendancy in New York, except over white slaves. Pray who is responsible for the free "Pandemonium"?—Daily Dispatch.

THRILLING SCENE.

The El NiCaraguense publishes an interesting account of the pardon of two soldiers belonging to Gen. Walker's army, just on the eve of the fatal shot that was to send the unhappy men into eternity. It appears that at Rivas two soldiers, one a German and the other a Chilean, were caught asleep on their posts, as sentinels. A court martial was ordered next day, and on trial both culprits plead guilty. The court pronounced the penalty of death prescribed in the articles of war, and the commander-in-chief approved the finding. Next day was fixed for the execution. The fatal day came, and as the hour of sun-down approached all the Americans in the city, together with large crowds of the natives, assembled on the Plaza. The officer of the day led out the prisoners between two rows of soldiers, and the solemn procession moved on to the mournful music of the dead march.

A spot was selected in front of an unfinished church, confession administered, the shooting party stationed, the bandages tied, the culprits placed with their backs against the wall, and everything made ready for the fatal word. An unusual stillness pervaded the crowd, and every one felt a growing sympathy for the unfortunate beings thus self-condemned. Both bore themselves with fortitude, particularly the Chilean, who was one of the original eighty who first came into Granada with Gen. Walker. As the fatal minute came and a pardon was proclaimed from Gen. Walker, and instantly a thousand voices proclaimed the magic word. The Chilean was raised on the shoulders of the crowd and carried in front of the General's quarters, where a round of cheers was given. The clemency of the General met a responsive chord in every heart.

A forcible simile is found in the last joined traits from the Union of May 10: Francis P. Blair enjoyed a high reputation as a vigorous, skilful, and forcible political writer: when General Jackson retired from the presidency, which left him with a single rival in the way of editorial supremacy, and that rival was Thomas Ritchie. There was this material difference between them: Mr. Blair reflected the sentiments of Andrew Jackson, and therefore had all the factions benefit of the prestige of his illustrious name; whilst Mr. Ritchie won his appellation of the "Napoleon of the Press" by his own individual talents, and as the advocate of the great principles of his own beloved Virginia. The one was the gnarled oak of the mountain-brow that had maintained its erect position, though assailed by a thousand storms; the other was the creeping ivy, that attaches itself to the sturdy giant of the forest, and attracts admiration by the exuberance of the foliage with which it envelops the trunk that gives it support and supplies its nutriment.

Five thousand slaves in the city of Charleston, South Carolina, it is stated, have contributed the last year to be sold, at an average of \$15,000.

THE BLOT THICKENS.

In another column of this paper, the reader will find the literal text of the President's Message on Central American affairs, of which an abstract was published in the Register of Saturday.

George Washington exhibits those qualities of candor and expression of opinion and ability in the statement of argument, which so conspicuously distinguish every production of the accomplished author. The latest of his official communications to Congress, will detract nothing from the reputation which the series of his State papers has already secured for President Pierce. Equally clear in narrative of facts, and in the presentation of his positions, he supplies all the information bearing upon the question in discussion, and presses home his convictions with an almost irresistible power of persuasion. The Message, in the main, commands our entire concurrence and hearty approbation.

In the recording of the facts, we were not deterred by exigencies of State, which the public do not prepared to appreciate, for want of information on all the possible bearings of the Message. For ourselves, though ever originally as the establishment, at this particular crisis, we are not prepared to accept of the administration, and though not we are not satisfied of the necessity and wisdom of the policy, still we can, unhesitatingly rely upon the approved patriotism and discretion of the President, until ample information will justify us in a final and deliberate declaration of opinion.

Mr. Napoleon who attentively observes the progress of the successive developments of the Message, can resist the conclusion that the two countries are in imminent hazard of collision. From the beginning we attributed to the controversy a more serious and menacing aspect than the public were willing to accept. For our part, we have been ever ready to acknowledge the wisdom of the policy, and to magnify a very diminutive difficulty into great and portentous proportions. Whether or not these taints were just; may be ascertained by reference to the present aspect of the controversy, and to the gloomy app apprehensions which possess the minds of the most sagacious statesmen in Washington. Among such persons there prevails a deliberate conviction, that the difficulty between the United States and Great Britain is complicated beyond the probability of a pacific solution.

It is absolutely certain that the British Ministry have resorted to a course of action, and his acquiescence in the enlistment of British troops, was that "Palmerston would not be raised in the determination; and that he would be compelled to give place to an Administration which would at least submit to some compromise of the position assumed by the British Government. But, against all calculations, the Palmerston Ministry have achieved a signal triumph upon a question which was brought forward to test their strength; and have thus consolidated their power and dispirited the opposition. Emboldened by such unexpected and decisive success, it is scarcely probable that they will recede from their position, or exhibit a less highly and obstinate spirit of resistance to our demands. The assurance of stability, the power of Lord Palmerston, dispirited every hope of a prompt and satisfactory adjustment of the controversy with Great Britain.

The refusal of the British Government to recall Crampton and his accomplices, will impose upon the President the necessity of disavowing them from the country. That he will acquiesce in this obligation with adequate contrivance, which the nation will behold. It is certain that Crampton the utmost indulgence of official courtesy; and that was undoubtedly the proper policy. But further forbearance will be mistaken for timidity; and we have reason to believe that the President will now vindicate the honor of the country, with a vigor and courage which the nation will behold. It is certain that in the dismissal of Crampton and his accomplices, he will be sustained by the almost unanimous voice of the country.

There is some doubt as to the consequences of this measure. The dismissal of a Minister is not an absolute casus belli; but it may impel to adjust an existing controversy, and exaggerate the feelings of the parties beyond the possibility of friendly reconciliation. Watching one another with jealous antagonism, and with the pride of the nations already roused to a pitch of angry resentment, there is rational apprehension that such an act will lead to eventual hostilities. It will certainly provoke immediate retaliation, and the steamer the carrier out Crampton may bring back our own Minister.

While the United States and England are thus "drifting" into war, another difficulty multiplies the probabilities of a collision.

The Clayton-Bulwer treaty was a compact of contradictions. It sets out with a protest on the part of the government, against foreign intervention in Central America, and yet admits and acquiesces in the British protectorate over Nicaragua! It pretends to accomplish the expulsion of England from the States of the Isthmus, and yet concedes in a codicil the legality and permanent continuance of the British possession of Honduras and its dependencies. It claims to adjust a difficulty which, in truth, it only aggravates by the introduction of other matters of difference and dispute.

These are the imposing pretensions, and this the calamitous effect, of the ill-starred treaty of 1850.

By our construction of this treaty, Great Britain is bound to abandon all her possessions in Central America, with the exception of the settlement at Belize. In fact, she extends her dominion, constitutes the Bay Island into a colonial dependency, and tenaciously adheres to her Mosquito protectorate. What is to be done? Why, remove the cause of controversy. Differing in the interpretation of the compact, and adjusting obligations upon their respective constructions, the only logical and sensible conclusion is, that the parties should abrogate the treaty and resume their original relations. It is doubtful if this policy is now practicable. In decreeing the annexation of Mosquito to the dominions of Nicaragua, Walker violated the protectorate and made defiance to the power of Great Britain. In recognizing the government of Nicaragua, we have given a moral sanction to its act, and to the validity of its territorial jurisdiction. Great Britain may avail itself of this fact as a pretext for refusing any concession to our demands, and may insist upon the literal construction of the treaty.

Every hope of a pacific adjustment of these difficulties with England was based upon the great abilities of the American Representative in London, and the friendly disposition of the British people. The surprising unanimity with which the Palmerston Administration is supported in Parliament, and the altered tone of the public press, convincing of a more determined and aggressive policy, have rendered the English journals the most partial to this country, indignantly protesting against the recall of Crampton. That Mr. Dallas will experience better fortune than his predecessor, is more than we can affirm from the present aspect of the controversy. So far, it is true, he has conducted himself in a manner to conciliate the opinion of the British people, and to improve them with an adequate appreciation of his abilities. His speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet was a masterpiece of discreet and skillful diplomacy; manœuvre to extort a compliment from the London Times. Perhaps he may achieve the glory of rescuing the country from the calamities of an all inevitable conflict with Great Britain.—Richmond Enquirer.

A rumor was prevalent at Aspinwall, to the effect that Col. Schlesinger after visiting his parole, as per previous news received, and as expected would be summarily shot.

MEANNESS DOES NOT PAY.

There is no greater mistake than to suppose that a man can make, that to be mean in his business. Always taking the half cent for the dollars he has made, and is making. Such a policy is very much like the farmer's, who sows the seeds of seed where he ought to have sown five, and as a recompense for the leanness of his soil, only gets ten where he ought to have got fifteen bushels of grain. Everybody has heard of the proverb of 'penny wise and pound foolish.' A liberal expenditure in the way of business is a capital investment. There are people in the world, who are short sighted, enough to believe their interests can be best promoted by grasping and clinging to all they can get, and never letting a cent slip through their fingers. As a general thing it will be found, other things being equal, that he who is the most liberal is the most successful in business. Of course we do not mean it to be inferred that a man should be prodigal in his expenditures; but that he should show to his customers, if he is a trader, or to those whom he may be doing any kind of business with, that, in all transactions, as well as social relations, he acknowledges the everlasting fact that there can be no permanent prosperity in a community where benefits are not reciprocal.—Hunt's Merchant's Magazine.

THE DUELING LAW OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The Revised Code of North Carolina declares that if a person fight a duel, and either of the parties shall be killed, the survivor on conviction shall suffer death and the aiders and abettors shall be considered accessories before the fact. If no death shall ensue, all parties shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction be imprisoned accordingly and moreover be ineligible to any office in the State.

A work has just been published, which relates to dog-breaking. Our opinion is, that the best way to break a dog is to break his neck.

A HARD HIT.

Major Donelson it will be remembered, says he left the Democratic party because he could no longer sustain its principles, which reminds a Western editor of the manner in which a fellow wild will not wanted in a certain company told his story: Why did you leave old man Smith's so early last night? was the question. Why you see I called to see Miss Nancy, and she wouldn't have anything to say to me. So I sat a while, and the old man told me I had better go. And I a while longer; and then one of the boys came and took me to the door and gave me a push and then I thought may be my company wasn't wanted, and so I left. N. O. Delta.

THE GROWING WHEAT CROP.—We have advices from all parts of the Western States, including Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Iowa and Wisconsin, from which we learn that, with the exception of Tennessee, where it has been frozen out, the growing wheat looks exceedingly promising and healthy. The breadth of land sown with wheat last fall was greatly increased over former years; and the indications now are that should the present month prove favorable the wheat crop of 1856 will be the largest by 25 per cent, ever gathered in the Union. The fate of the wheat crop cannot be decided upon with any certainty until after the middle of June.—Cincinnati Prices Current.

A MAGNIFICENT NIGGER.

Dickens gives the following description in a late number of the "Household Words," of a dandy darkey he encountered in a Paris restaurant.

I would have borne half a hundred disappointments similar to this dinner, for the sake of the black man. Legs and feet, he was character! He sat opposite to me, calm, contented, magnificent, proud. He was as black as my boot, and as shiny. His woolly head, creased by our bounteous mother Nature, had unmistakably received a recent touch of the barber's tongs. He was performed—he was oiled—he had moustaches (as I live!) twisted out into rats' tails, by means of Pomade Hongroise. He had a tip; he had a scarlet Turkish cap, with a long blue tassel; he had military stripes down his pantaloons; he had patent leather boots; he had shirt studs of large circumference, pins, gold waistcoat buttons, and a gorgeous watch-chain; I believe he had a crimson under waistcoat; he had the whitest of cambric handkerchiefs, a ring on his forefinger, and a stick with an overpowering gold knob. He was the wonder (at least) nigger that the eye ever beheld.

He had a pretty English wife—it is a fact, madam, with long auburn ringlets, who it was plain to see was desperately in love with, and desperately afraid of him. It was marvellous to behold the wrapt, fond gaze with which she contemplated him as he leaned back in his chair after dinner and refreshed his glittering ivory with a tooth-pick. Equally marvellous was the condensation with which he permitted her to eat her dinner in his august presence, and suffered her to tie round his neck a great elaborated shawl like a dog.

Two poor men can sleep tranquilly on a mat, but two kings are not able to live at peace in a quarter of a world.

Meagher's Irish News accuses England of being at the bottom of all the Central American troubles. It says:

"England is there—a deadly serpent in the chapparral of that rich and beautiful region—and it will be here, unless driven from it by such a volley as made her reel at the Bayon Bienvenue, and sent her home a cripple from New Orleans."

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. ROWAN COUNTY. IN EQUITY.

David Lantz, vs. William Turner, Thomas K. Turner, Ezekiel Turner, James M. Turner, John C. Turner, David B. Turner & Mary E. Turner.

Interlocutory Petition.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that defendants William Turner, Thomas K. Turner, Ezekiel Turner, Jas. M. Turner and Mary E. Turner, are non-residents of this State, it is ordered, that publication be made in the Rowan Banner, a newspaper published in the town of Salisbury, notifying them to appear at the next term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Rowan, at the Court house in the town of Salisbury, on the 13th Monday after the 4th Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's petition, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them.

Witness, L. Blackmer, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Salisbury, the 13th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1856.

L. BLACKMER, C. & M. (pr adv. 50.) 46 51

Valuable Land For Sale.

I WILL sell, privately, all my lands in the county of Davis, lying on Hunting Creek, and containing 800 ACRES.

To those wanting choice Hunting Creek bottom land, I will offer great inducements as I am determined to sell. I will give a credit of from ONE to FIVE YEARS on the purchase money.

I will also sell all of my STOCK, CROP, Farming Tools, and Grain, 18 shares in the Central Railroad, provided I sell my land. I will sell a lot of CORN and FIVE HEAD of HORSES, whether I sell the land or not.

GEORGE WILLSON. I will also pay a liberal price for a single white man as a sponger until next Fall.

G. WILLSON. April 22, 1856. 46 47

Rowan House.

H. L. ROBARDS, PROPRIETOR. SALISBURY, N. C.

THIS House, so quietly situated and so conveniently located by the indefatigable proprietor has now an established reputation, being one of the best hotels in the State.

The second enlargement is now nearly completed, making a new addition of twelve elegant rooms, superbly furnished, and in all respects added to the House within the last two years by the present proprietor, who returns his thanks to a generous public for the liberal reward of his efforts to please them. The unprecedented increase of the business demands he should have on these premises every exertion which is being made to render them comfortable while sojourning with him.

To the large number of regular boarders (40) who are now at the Rowan House, the most grateful acknowledgments are made for their united assistance in adding to the reputation of the House, and the little trouble required to satisfy them.

H. L. ROBARDS, Proprietor. May 17, 1856. 46 48

NEW GOODS!

McNeely, Meek & Galther, ARE now receiving, at the old and well known establishment of Jenkins, Roberts & Co., one of the

LARGEST AND MOST SPLENDID ASSORTMENTS OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

Ever offered in Western Carolina.

CONSISTING OF Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Boots and Shoes, Molasses, Panama and Straw Hats, Bonnets, Buckets, Rope, Carriage Trimmings, Springs and Axles, Glass, Queens and Glassware, Saddlery, Sole Leather, Binding Cloth, Bleaching Powder, Nails, Iron and Steel, Blacksmith's Tools, Carpenter's Tools, Shoe Tools, Tanners', Linseed and Sper Oil, Paints, Dye-stuffs, Castings, &c., &c.

A Large STOCK OF GROCERIES always on hand.

Particular attention is called to our large and well selected stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING,

which will be sold at unparalleled prices in this country.

All the above Goods have been selected with the greatest care, and we most respectfully invite all those buying Goods this season to call and examine our stock, as we feel no hesitancy in saying that we have a larger assortment than has ever been offered in one season at this place, and that we are determined to sell, and will make it to the advantage of buyers to give out stock an examination before purchasing.

April 1 46 49

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

J. V. & T. SYMONS & CO., RESPECTFULLY

ANNOUNCE to the citizens of Rowan and adjoining Counties, that they are now receiving a large and well selected stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, CONSISTING OF

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods; Ready Made Clothing; Hats and Caps;

Bonnets and Straw Goods; Boots and Shoes;

Glass and Queensware; GROCERIES AND DYE STUFFS,

which they offer cheap for cash or on short credit. Call and examine, as we are determined to sell.

April 15, 1856. 46 50

China, Glass & Queensware.

TEA & Chamber Sets, in various styles, also a general assortment of China, Glass, and Queensware, for sale by

Wm. A. R. & Co., for sale by Wm. A. R. & Co.

Jan. 1, 1856.

REPUBLICAN BANNER.
JNO. C. GILMAN—H. M. SPENCER.
SALISBURY, N. C.
TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 27.
Democratic Ticket.
For Governor:
THOMAS BRAGG,
of Northampton.
ELECTORS for President and Vice-President
For the State at Large:
H. M. SHAW, of Currituck
SAMUEL P. HILL, of Caswell.
DISTRICTS:
1st. WM. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
4th. GASTON W. WILDER, of Wake,
5th. S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
7th. R. P. WARRING, of Mecklenburg,
8th. W. W. AVERY, of Burke.
CAMPAIGN BANNER.
With the view of giving the BANNER a wider
circulation during the ensuing campaign, it will
be sent to subscribers at the following rates:
One copy, for six months, \$1
Six copies, \$4
Ten copies, \$5
Twenty copies, \$8
We respectfully solicit subscriptions.
The Office of the Republican Banner has
been removed to the building two doors South
of the Post Office.

BATTLE IN KANSAS.
The Columbia Daily Times of yesterday
brings us the following Telegraphic Despatch
dated
Westport, Mo., May 24.—While Messrs.
Coville and Brennan were on their way to
Trenton, they were fired at by the Free State
party. Brennan was slightly wounded; and
Coville then shot the leader of the party
through the head.
The people are rapidly leaving Lawrence.
The towns of Hickman, Leavenworth, Doni-
phian and Atchison are almost totally deserted
the men having all gone to the assistance of
the marshal.
It was reported at Jefferson city that a bat-
tle had been fought at Lawrence, and that a
great number were killed on both sides, but
we have no particulars.
The great hotel at Kansas City has been
threatened with destruction. It is the property
of Massachusetts men.
A reward has been offered for General Pom-
ero's head. He is Free-Soil General. Pur-
tues are now in search of him.
The K. N.'s have commenced
the campaign with an unscrupulousness worthy
of their dark designs and their highest aims.
Misrepresentation is belched forth every-
where, and on all occasions. Their anathemas
are hurled against the National Democratic
party with fiery indignation and by them
the Democratic party is denounced in terms
as base as they are uncalculated for. The Demo-
cratic party is styled the Foreign party! the
Catholic party the anti-American party! and
that too by the very men who were once con-
nected with it—such men as Donelson, Clemens
and a whole host of "small fry" too "tender"
to mention. Such charges, aimed at the
barracks of such a party as the Democratic,
fall still-born and helpless at its feet. Such
are slanderous and false, to say the least of it,
and no one with a conscientious regard for
veracity can dare make them; but still
day after day these bitter invectives are
knowingly preferred. But a day of retribution
awaits all such. The voice of people will be
heard on the 7th of August approving the
principles of the Democratic party. This
hydra-headed fungus concern of Know-Nothing-
ism will be crushed out forever. Then,
Democrats, rally. Let your hearts be bent
towards your country's good and all will be
safe. The Democratic Star is of the first
magnitude—her luster is of unequalled
splendor—a star that never wanes only to
arise again in more brilliancy, as was the case
but a short time ago. When the K. N.'s
first spring up, nearly the entire ranks of the
old Whig party were broken up. The Demo-
cratic party lost large forces—patriotic men
who had been deceived by stirring appeals
that our country was well nigh over run by
Foreigners and Catholics—that the pope was
about to remove his throne across the big
Water and "squat" it down on "our own
native land," that all would have to kiss his
toe or be consigned to purgatory and other
such nonsensical inflammatory stuff. The Dem-
ocratic strong holds became weakened and the
whole party was in danger of being swallowed
up in this new humbug. But time rolled on,
the "humbuggery," "blessphemies" and "heresies"
(no offence, friend Watch) was becoming
daily more manifest—the triple heads of the
monster were showing themselves—and
all those who joined it from patriotic motives
have come out from among them and have
united heart and soul in their endeavors to
perpetuate the Democratic party and the Union
—while those who left the Democratic
party reeking with the stings of disappoint-
ment, in not getting office, are now among the
bright and shining lights of this evil concocted
order. The Democratic Star is again in
the ascendancy and her rays illumine the most
distant portion of our country.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN CHARLOTTE.
Passengers by this morning's train from
Charlotte bring us the sad intelligence that a
most disastrous conflagration occurred there
last night. The American Hotel, occupied by
Jno. W. Adams, is among the buildings destroyed.
We had the pleasure this morning of
meeting in Salisbury T. J. HORTON, Esq., the
able editor of the Charlotte Whig. Mr. H.
has grown gray in the editorial harness but
looks as though he will be capable of doing
service for many years to come. Long life to
him.
Messrs Gray & Tansey, Marble dealers,
whose advertisement appears in to-day's
paper, are doing some of the finest work in
their line, that we have ever seen in Western
Carolina.
FROM WASHINGTON.
WASHINGTON, May 24.—After the ad-
journalment of the Senate to-day, Col. P. S.
Brooks, of South Carolina, inflicted a severe
canning upon Senator Sumner of Mass.
This affair has caused much excitement.
Indignation meetings have been held in Bos-
ton and New York, in regard to it. At the
meeting in Boston a resolution was adopted
calling for the expulsion of Mr. Brooks.
LAWRENCE CITY DESTROYED.
Just before closing our paper last evening,
we received a telegraphic despatch dated Law-
rence, Mo., May 24, stating that Lawrence City,
Kansas Territory was totally destroyed on
Wednesday last. Few lives were lost. Other
important news from Kansas will be found un-
der our telegraphic head.—Columbia Times.
The personal and political friends of
Col. Brooks, in S. C., are preparing a suitable
evidence for their approval of his conduct in
chastising the notorious abolitionist, Sumner,
of Massachusetts. It will be conveyed to him
by a delegate under the instruction of his
friends.
THE SOUTHERN QUARTERLY REVIEW.
We are pleased to learn from the Columbia
Times, that this valuable publication is now
ready for distribution. It is issued from the
press of E. H. BARROW, Columbia, S. C., and
edited by Dr. J. H. THORNTON, late President
of the S. C. College. We copy the subjoined
paragraph from the N. O. Picayune of the 15th
inst:
"We have not before noticed the fact that
Dr. Thornton, of Columbia, S. C. has taken
charge of the Southern Quarterly Review, at
the invitation of a company of gentlemen
who are said to be determined, as a matter of
pride, that a Southern Review shall succeed.
He is a native of South Carolina—a personal
friend of Calhoun—was late President
of the South Carolina College, and is re-
spected by his friends as one of the greatest
minds and ablest writers in the Union, and in
all respects true to the South."
The last "Asheville News" closes a lengthy
account of the discussion at Asheville on the
17th inst., between Gov. Bragg and Mr. Gil-
mer, with the following:
"Mr. Gilmer did not meet the expectations
of his friends, and his visit has thrown a dam-
per over them from which they will not be
able to recover. Though accustomed to de-
bate, and skilled in all the subtleties of the
forum, he is no match for Gov. Bragg's blunt
straight forward manner, and knock down ar-
guments. Already are the effects of the dis-
cussion perceptible, for we understand that
some eight or ten members of the Order, all
residents of this place, have "vamosed the
ranch," and declare their intention to support
Gov. Bragg. The ballot box in August will
determine the matter, and to its arbitrament
we are more than willing to leave it. If our
opponents are satisfied with Saturday's work,
they can rest assured we are not."

ONE OF THE HUNDRED.
Over this signature a correspondent of the
Lexington Flag grossly assails the manage-
ment of the North Carolina Railroad from
President to Section master—excepting only
two of the Directors who are Know Nothings.
The motive is political desperation and chagrin
because the writer has been slightly damaged
by the change of schedule—an act on the part
of the Directors which meets with the decided
approbation and taste of every one who has
traveled over the road before and since the
change. "One of the Hundred," threatens to
reserve his thunder until the annual meeting
of the Stockholders in July, when he expects
to be delivered of a piece of his mind. He
knows that Mr. Gilmer's chances for election
are growing small by degrees and beautifully
less every day; he knows that this Know-
Nothing humbug is no go—in fact, he knows that
his party is in great danger of being routed,
horse, foot and dragons, next August; hence
he pounces upon the management of the Rail-
road to make political capital. Mr. Gilmer
too is busily engaged in this dirty business of
attacking the officers of the Road solely to cre-
ate a prejudice against Gov. Bragg. If his
charges are true why were they not made be-
fore? why were they kept back until the nomi-
nation of Gov. Bragg? It is a miserable
Know-Nothing trick got up in a moment of
desperation, which goes to show that the K. N.
party would sacrifice the best interests of the
State, for party purposes.

ELECTORAL VOTE OF THE SEVERAL STATES.
The following exhibits the electoral vote of
the several States, distinguishing between the
slave and free States:
SLAVE STATES.
Virginia.....15 Texas.....4
North Carolina.....9 Arkansas.....3
South Carolina.....8 Florida.....3
Georgia.....10 Maryland.....3
Alabama.....9 Kentucky.....12
Mississippi.....12 Tennessee.....12
Louisiana.....6 Missouri.....9
Delaware.....3 Total.....130
FREE STATES.
Maine.....3 New York.....33
New Hampshire.....3 Ohio.....23
Vermont.....3 Indiana.....13
Massachusetts.....13 Illinois.....11
Rhode Island.....4 Michigan.....6
Connecticut.....5 Iowa.....3
New Jersey.....7 Wisconsin.....4
Pennsylvania.....27 California.....4
Total.....176
It is clear, we think, the Banner will avoid
the issue, and upon this assumption, we appeal
to its readers to write it down in their memora-
ndum books, that their organ in Rowan, after all
its outcry and abuse of the American party,
upon being brought to the "tug pin," caves in
most beautifully.—Carolina Watchman.
"It caves in" does it? We would like to
know in what way. "Are we not giving you
proof of our assertions weekly?"
In answering the first interrogatory of the
Watchman, we summed up our reasons for
quitting the American party as briefly as pos-
sible—not being desirous of gaining notoriety
by making an elaborate expose. However,
short as it was, we are glad that it has been
as good as "a harp of a thousand strings" for
the Watchman to play upon.
We have received the 1st No. of the
Inventor's Guide and Advertiser, Edited and
published weekly by CLAYTON & HARVEY,
Washington City, D. C. \$1 per year, in ad-
vance. It is devoted to the interest of Inven-
tors—contains a weekly list of Patents issued,
and several columns of reading matter
highly interesting to inventors and others.
THE FACTS.
We are pleased to give the annexed facts
connected with the caning of Mr. SUMNER,
which we copy from the Washington Star of
Friday afternoon:
We have taken occasion to procure an ac-
count of the affair that occurred in the Senate
Chamber yesterday afternoon from an eye-wit-
ness, in whose judgement and in the integrity
of whose representation we rely. We present it
to our readers, as follows:
Yesterday, after he had sought Mr. Sumner
elsewhere, without finding him, Mr. Brooks
went to the Senate Chamber, the Senate hav-
ing adjourned; and Mr. S. being there, Mr.
Brooks sat near Mr. Sumner until a few ladies,
who were on the floor, had retired. He then
went up to Mr. S., who was at his desk writing,
and said:
"I have read your speech carefully and with
as much disposition to do you justice as I could
command; and I have deliberately come to the
conclusion that you were guilty of a gross libel
upon my State, and of a wanton insult to my
people in spite of Mr. Sumner's efforts to ward
you off and seize the cane, until Mr. S. fell.
As Mr. Brooks was suspending his blows—
which he did the instant Mr. Sumner fell—Mr.
Crittenden came up and interposed, saying,
"Don't kill," &c.
Mr. Brooks thereupon left the spot, and re-
turned to his friends in the Senate Cham-
ber, until Mr. Sumner's friends, several of whom
were present—Mr. Morgan, of New York, and
Mr. Foster, of Connecticut, among them—lift-
ing him up, bore him into one of the ante rooms
of the Senate.
At the late term of Cumberland Superi-
or Court, the Fayetteville Observer says,
"The Solicitor for the State sent to the
Grand Jury a Bill of Indictment against the
Bank of Fayetteville for issuing small notes."
The Grand Jury returned it "Not a True
Bill." But under the instruction of the
Court, that they were not judges of the law,
and had no discretion in the matter if the fact
of such issues had been established by testi-
mony before them; they took the Bill back
and found it "A True Bill." By agreement
the case goes at once to the Supreme Court,
at its Term next month.
The charter of the Bank is not involved in
this case, we learn, but only the penalty for
issuing small notes.
Democratic National Convention.—
A letter from Cincinnati says:
"Extensive preparations are already
being made for the grand National Demo-
cratic Convention, which is to assemble
here in June. It will doubtless bring to-
gether a far greater number of people
than have ever been here at one time.
The Burnet House is making arrange-
ments to entertain ten thousand."

ACCIDENT.
An accident occurred on the Manchester
road, by which a colored free man was
killed. It was foggy at the time. The
mail train; it appears, overtook a freight
train, and ran into it, smashing up some
of the cars, and killing the negro.
WOLVES IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING.—At
the late city election in Davenport, Iowa,
a Black Republican clergyman was de-
tected in attempting to vote three ballots in
one. That clergyman had, doubtless,
preached himself hoarse over the alleged
charges said to have been committed in
Kansas upon the ballot-boxes; it will not
do to place much reliance in the honesty
of these Black Republican preachers,
who "ten to one" are wolves in sheep's
clothing.
MAKING VINEGAR.—The cheapest mode of
making vinegar is to mix five quarts of warm
rain-water with two quarts of Orleans molasses,
and four quarts of yeast. In a few weeks
you will have the best vinegar you ever taste-
d.

**COMMUNIST BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE
POPE.**—The American Catholics announce, semi-
officially, that Baron Kinsell has arrived in
Rome, for the purpose of concluding a Com-
munist between the Pope and the Emperor of
Russia.
A Communist between the representatives of
the Eastern and Western Churches would be
one of the marvels of the age. It was the
difference between them in Turkey that led to
the recent war. Among the blessed fruits of
Peace should history have to record the re-
union of Ecclesiastical power so long at feud,
it would be not less remarkable than the re-
presentatives of absolute and limited Monarchy
settling at the same Council table, for the re-
arrangement of the political affairs of Europe.
Miss Dullat the accomplished travel-
er and lecturer who has recently returned
from Nicaragua, where she closely studied the
aspect of the country and gained much knowl-
edge of the Rivas Walker government, has
arrived at Augusta, Ga., where she is deliver-
ing a course of lectures at the Masonic Hall,
on Nicaragua and Americanism.

CHARLESTON PRICES CURRENT.
CORRECTED WEEKLY BY W. S. LANE & CO.
FACTORS, FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
CHARLESTON, S. C., MAY 3, 1856.
COTTON—Upland—94 a 113. Dull.
ICE—\$3 to \$4.
CORN—60 a 65. PEAS—90 a \$1.00.
OATS—50 to 54. BACON—Hog round 13 a
14. FLOUR—\$8 a \$9 per barrel; sacks \$4 a
\$4.75. SUGAR—\$1 a 104.
COFFEE—Rio 13 a 14c.
MOLASSES—New Orleans 14 a 46c.
WHISKY—Western 43 a 44.
NORFOLK MARKET.
REPORTED WEEKLY BY ROWLAND & BROTHERS
Extensive Dealers in Flour, &c.
NORFOLK, VA., May 23, 1856.
BACON—Hams, 12 a 13. Hog round 11 a 12
LARD—No. 1 & 2, 11 a 12
CORN—Mixed, 48; White, 50; Yellow 52
PEAS—White, scarce, \$1.50 a \$1.72
FLAXSEED—Dull, \$1.65 a 1.70.
PEAS—Black eye, 90 a 95.
COTTON—101 a 104.
FLOUR—Fine \$8 a; Superfine, \$7; Extra 8;
Family, \$6.
SALT—Liverpool fine, 1.75. Ground Alum
1.25.
SUGARS—Refined, 94c. Crushed, 11c.
DRIED APPLES—(Bush of 25 lbs.) 75 a 80.
DO PEACHES—(Pealed per bush, 40 lbs.) \$2
a \$2.1.
HAY—Cargo, \$1.00.
REMARKS.
Prices flour retain the almost stereotyped quo-
tations for a month past, the small supplies
coming in have maintained it here, notwith-
standing so many repeated adverse accounts—
Cotton is quite firm.

WILMINGTON MARKET.
From Luterloh & Elliott's Prices Current.
WILMINGTON, May, 24 1856.
BACON—Hams, 13 a 14
Shoulders a 11
Hog round a 12
LARD, N. C. 12 a 13
BUTTER—27 a 28
CHICKENS—25 a 35
TURKEYS 100 a \$14
SALT—Alum per bu. 45 a 50
Liverpool do. 100 a 115
do fine a 2.01
SUGARS—Porto Rico 9 a 10
N. Orleans 9 a 9 1/2
Leaf and cru. 11 a 12
Clarified 11 a 12 1/2
TALLOW—12 a 13
BEESWAX, 23 a 25
PEANUTS 135 a 165
POTATOES, Irish, per
bbl.—\$2 a \$2 1/2
EGGS, pr doz 15 a 16
CORN—60 a 70
COFFEE, per lb.
Java 15 a 16
Laguayra 13 a 14
Rio 12 a 13
St Domingo 10 a 10
COTTON, N. C. 10 a 10
CORN MEAL,
per bush. 60 a 70
FEATHERS,
per lb. 45 a 50
FISH, per bbl.
Mackerel no 1 \$20 00
do. no 2 12 00
do. N. 3 \$6 a \$7.
HERRINGS,
East 450 a 600
FLOUR, per bbl.
Common 00
N. C. 7 75 a 7 75
OATS, 175 a 200
BRANS, 175 a 200
LIQUORS, pr gal.
Whisky, 40 a 45
N. E. Rum 60 a 65
Gin 50 a 55
Brandy 50 a 60
do Apple 50 a 65

E. Nye Hutchison,
Commission Merchant,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
will sell on Commission
Cotton, Corn, Flour, Wheat and all
Country Produce
IN CHARLOTTE, CHARLESTON, AND NEW YORK
Liberal Advances made on Consignments
REFERENCES:
J. H. Jenkins, Esq., Salisbury; George W.
Williams & Co., Charleston; A. Hunt, Lex-
ington; Robert Sautter, Esq., New York.
February 26, 1856. 37-1y.
Dr. T. Hill,
HAVING located in Salisbury, respectfully
tenders his professional services to the
citizens generally. Office at the Town House.
Salisbury, Feb. 19, 1856. 38-1y.
Dr. S. REEVES,
HAVING permanently located in Salisbury,
offers his professional services to the pub-
lic. Office, 2 doors below Benj. Julia's Store.
May 6, 1856. 39-1y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
WE are requested to announce CALED
KLUTTS, as a Candidate for re-election
for High Sheriff, at the ensuing August Elec-
tion.
Salisbury, May 27 '56 —50
GREAT CHANCE
FOR THE NORTH CAROLINIANS
TO OBTAIN WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE & SPECTACLES.
MR. J. A. KE of the firm of Myers & Janke
Richmond Va., will be in this place about
the 10th of June with a large assortment of
Watches of the best Makers, which they will
warrant in any respect as represented. They
are of the following celebrated makers (import-
ed by themselves): E. D. Johnson, Tobias, Pat-
rick, Phillips, Ritchards, and others, among the
assortment are some that can be wound up
without a key, these watches of
JEWELRY
is such as bound to give satisfaction, having
every style that is manufactured at this time,
among the assortment will be found the follow-
ing styles of Earrings, Pins, Bracelets of Gold
Stone, Cameo and Lava, also a full assortment
of Guard & Vest Chain, Shirt Studs, Sleeve
& Collar Buttons, Lockets, Gold Pencils &
Pens, Seals, Armlets, Finger Rings, Gold &
Silver Trimbles & Hair Jewelry also a large
assortment of
SILVER WARE
such as Table & Tea Spoons, Butter Knives,
Forks, Cups, Sugar Spoons, Salt & Mustard
Spoons, &c.
WATCH REPAIRING,
Mr. Janke being a practical workman will pay
particular attention to the repairing of Watches.
He has an experience of fifteen years in that
branch, as those who have fine watches that
need repairing should avail themselves of this
opportunity as they will be fully satisfied with
all work done by him.
SPECTACLES, SPECTACLES.
Mr. Janke being also a practical Optician will
fit glasses to any sight, he has with him a vari-
ety of Gold, Silver, Steel & Plated Spectacles.
Those having any defect in their sight should
call at once, as by using suitable glasses will
be the only means of preserving the sight. He
will also fit glasses to old eyes. All in want
of any thing in the line of the above articles
will now have a chance of obtaining goods at ex-
tremely low prices, so come one and come all
and secure some of the bargain, at the store of E.
Myers.
MYERS & JANKE.
Salisbury, May 27, 1856. 4w-50.

THE Jersey Settlement.
THE Subscriber offers for sale his JERSEY
PLANTATION of
700 Acres
of Oak and Hickory land about one half of
which is cleared and in the cultivation of Grass,
Wheat, Corn, Oats and Cotton. The improve-
ments consist in part of Dwelling house, Office,
Negro houses, Ice house, Barns, Grist and Saw
Mills.
The Mill-Seat is one of the best in the country,
with a large and constant supply of water,
offering fine facilities for the manufacture of
flour and the sawing of lumber. There is on
the premises a Well of excellent water, besides
numerous Springs. The place is situated on
the road leading from Salisbury to Fayetteville,
one mile from the Yadkin River, three miles
from the N. C. R. R. and near Hultburg Station.
He would sell it all together or divide it into two
tracts, and give possession almost any time this
fall. He offers favorable terms; one fourth cash,
the other payments at six, twelve and eighteen
months, with interest from date with bond ap-
proved security, also mortgage on the property.
May 14th, 1856. 3m-49.
GRAY & TANSEY
DEALERS in and manufacturers of MONU-
MENTS, HEADSTONES, &c. are pre-
pared to furnish, at short notice, and in a style
of finish, unequalled in the South, all kinds of
work in their line. Call and see us. We war-
rant satisfaction in all cases.
Salisbury, N. C. May 20, 1856. 49-1f
MCCORMICK'S REAPERS
FOR SALE by
EUGENE MARTIN,
Agent for the State of North Carolina.
Office on Main street, next Cowan's Brick Row.
Salisbury, April 29 46-1f
Valuable Plantation
For Sale.
I OFFER to sell at private sale, the planta-
tion on which I formerly lived, situated in
Rowan County, about one mile to the left of
the direct Road leading from Salisbury to Gold
Hill, and about nine miles and a half miles from
Salisbury, adjoining the lands of P. N. Hejlig,
J. A. Linn and others, containing about
178 Acres,
any person wishing to purchase said plantation,
will please call on Peter Trexler who is living
two and a half miles north west from the for-
mer place. Terms agreed upon by the parties.
May 13th, 1856. 11-43.
Fresh Supplies.
NOS. 1, 2, and 3, Mackerel, in bbls, half
bbls, quarter bbls, and Kt's.
Spiced Salmon, Pickled & Smoked Herring,
Tea, Pepper, Spice, Ginger,
Soda Biscuits, Raisins, Almonds,
Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Molasses,
Pickles, Sauces, Soda, Table Salt,
Currants, Macaroni together with a large
assortment of Groceries of every kind all of
which we will sell at low prices, either whole-
sale or retail. MILLS, MOORE & CO.
Salisbury, May 13th 1856. 11-43.
Anderson & Reynolds,
Grocers
AND
Commission Merchants,
No. 10, ROANOKE SQUARE,
NORFOLK, VA.
KEEP always on hand a full assortment of
GROCERIES, and give active attention to sales
of FLOUR and PRODUCE generally, avoiding un-
necessary charges, and making prompt returns.
February 26, 1856. 37-1y.
FOR RENT.
THE Room lately occupied as the Banner
Office nearly opposite Murphy, McRae &
Co's. will be rented on reasonable terms for the
remainder of this year. Apply at this office.
APPROPRIATE.
THE Remondy Salubria has a weekly
circulation of over ONE THOUSAND
and advertisements will find it a valuable
medium for the dissemination of their views.

TOUCHING INCIDENT.
The saddest story that we ever read was
that of a little child in Switzerland, a pet boy
just as yours is, reader, whom his mother one
bright morning, rigged out in a beautiful
jacket all shining with gilt and buttons, and
gay as a mother's love could make it, and
then permitted him to go out to play. He
had scarcely stepped from the door of the
"Swiss Cottage," when an enormous eagle
scopped him from the earth and bore him to
his nest, high among the mountain, and yet
within sight of the house of which he had
been the joy. There he was killed and de-
voured, the eyrie being at a point which was
literally inaccessible to man, so that no relief
could be afforded. In tearing the child to
pieces, the eagle so placed his gray jacket in
the nest that it became a fixture there, and
whenever the wind blew it would flutter, and
the sun would shine upon its lovely trim-
mings and ornaments. For years it was visi-
ble from the low lands, long after the eagle
had abandoned the nest; what a sight it
must have been to the parents of the victim.
Judge Lumpkin, of Georgia, recently re-
lated the following anecdote to illustrate the
report of some men when hard pushed in an
argument: "An old Baptist preacher was
defending his doctrine against a man as igno-
rant as he was obstinate; at length the preach-
er said to his opponent: "Now, look here,
my friend, don't you believe what is to be,
will be?" "No I don't, at all. I believe
what is to be won't be!" And there was an
end to the argument.

A New Heiress.—The wealthiest
heiress in England at this time is Miss
Jones Lloyd, daughter of Lord Overstone,
the banker. She has but just come out
and created an immense sensation at the
last drawing room. This wealthy
young lady, whose father is a peer, has
an uncle in this city acting in the capacity
of a salesman at Genin's Bazaar. Fact,
Madam.—N. Y. Times.

PLANES WORM SPECIFIC.
PREPARED BY FLEMING BROS.
The following, from a customer, shows
the demand which this great medicine has cre-
ated wherever it has been introduced:
Blossburg, Tingo Co. Pa. Mar. 30, 1856.
Messrs Fleming Bros.—Gentlemen: In conse-
quence of the great consumption of your
"Worm-Specific" in this place, and vicinity, we
have entirely exhausted our stock. We should
feel obliged by your forwarding, via Corning, N.
Y., 30 c. per doz, with your bill, on the reception of
which we will remit you the money.
From the wonderful effects of said "Specific"
in this neighborhood, there could be sold an-
nually a large quantity, if to be had, (wholesale
and retail) from sole local agent. If you would
compensate a person for trouble and expense of
sending, I think I could make it to your advan-
tage to do so.
Yours, respectfully,
WM. M. MALLORY.
P. S. W. E. FOSTER.
Dr. Purchasers will be careful to ask for
DR. MALLORY'S CELEBRATED VERMI-
FUGE, manufactured by FLEMING BROS. of
Pittsburg, Pa. All other Vermifuges in com-
parison are worthless. Dr. MALLORY'S genuine
Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can
be had at all respectable drug stores.
Beware of cheap imitations.
FLEMING BROS.

REPUBLICAN BANNER.
JNO. C. GILMAN—H. M. SPENCER.
SALISBURY, N. C.
TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 27.
Democratic Ticket.
For Governor:
THOMAS BRAGG,
of Northampton.
ELECTORS for President and Vice-President
For the State at Large:
H. M. SHAW, of Currituck
SAMUEL P. HILL, of Caswell.
DISTRICTS:
1st. WM. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
4th. GASTON W. WILDER, of Wake,
5th. S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
7th. R. P. WARRING, of Mecklenburg,
8th. W. W. AVERY, of Burke.
CAMPAIGN BANNER.
With the view of giving the BANNER a wider
circulation during the ensuing campaign, it will
be sent to subscribers at the following rates:
One copy, for six months, \$1
Six copies, \$4
Ten copies, \$5
Twenty copies, \$8
We respectfully solicit subscriptions.
The Office of the Republican Banner has
been removed to the building two doors South
of the Post Office.

WATCH YOUR TONGUE.

People are often subjected to extreme mortification by indulging in disparaging remarks of strangers, and learning subsequently that the persons themselves, or some of their intimate friends were within hearing of the remarks. Such unpleasant occurrences rarely have so pleasant a termination as the following singular encounter between Dr. Dwight and Mr. Dennie:

As Dr. Dwight was travelling through New Jersey, he chanced to stop at a stage hotel, in one of its popular towns for the night. At a late hour of the same, arrived also at the inn, Mr. Dennie had the misfortune to learn from the landlord that the beds were all paired with lodgers, except one occupied by the celebrated Dr. Dwight. "Show me to his apartment," exclaimed Dennie; "although I am a stranger to the Rev. Doctor, perhaps I can bargain with him for my lodgings." The landlord accordingly awaited on him to the Doctor's room and there left him to introduce himself. The Doctor, although in his night gown, cap and slippers, and just ready to resign himself to the refreshing arms of Somnus, politely requested the strange intruder to be seated. The Doctor was struck with the literary physiognomy of his companion, unbent his austere brow, and commenced a literary conversation. The names of Washington, Franklin, Rittenhouse, and a host of literary and distinguished characters, for some time gave zest and interest to their conversation, until Dwight chanced to mention the name of Dennie.

"Dennie, the editor of the Portfolio, (says the Doctor, in a rhapsody) is the Addition of the United States—the father of American Belles Lettres. "But sir," continued he, "is it not astonishing that a man of such genius, fancy and feeling, should abandon himself to the inebriate bowl, and to bacchanalian revels?"

"Sir," said Dennie, "I have been intimately acquainted with Dennie for several years, and I never knew nor saw him intoxicated."

"Sir," said the Doctor, "you err; I have my information from a particular friend; I am confident I am right, and you are wrong."

Dennie now ingeniously turned the conversation to the clergy, remarking that Doctors Abernethy and Mason were among the most distinguished divines; nevertheless, he considered Dr. Dwight, President of Yale college, the most learned theologian—the first joy, and the greatest poet America has ever produced. "But, sir," continued Dennie, "there are traits in his character underscoring so great and wise a man of the most detestable description—he is the greatest bigot and dogmatist of the age!"

"Sir," said the Doctor, "you are grossly mistaken. I am intimately acquainted with Dr. Dwight, and I know to the contrary."

"Sir," says Dennie, "you are mistaken. I have it from an intimate acquaintance of his whom I am confident would not tell me an untruth."

"No more slander," says the Doctor, "I am Dr. Dwight of whom you speak?"

"And I too," exclaimed Dennie, "am Mr. Dennie of whom you spoke?"

The astonishment of Dr. Dwight may be better imagined than told. Suffice it to say, they mutually shook hands, and were extremely happy in each other's acquaintance.

THE BIRD OF THEIR BANNER.—The Know-Nothings say they have got a platform and a flag, and now they ought to get an emblematic bird for the latter. They cannot take the American Eagle, for under his wings foreigners have fought for us on sea and land. We humbly suggest to their notice the Bob-o-link. The Bob-o-link is an American bird, and has the rare merit of being one thing at the North and another at the South. Here he sings one song, at the South another. After vamping and chirruping here, he migrates to Carolina, and there after fattening on the rice-fields, is killed and eaten by the Southerners—much as the Know Nothings will be clawed up by their brethren south of Mason & Dixon's line. Here the American Bob-o-link sings—"Bird of freedom—bird of freedom—Massa Wilson—go it!—go it!—go it!—Springfield platform—good niggers—doughfaces—Garrison—Garrison—Wendell Phillips—Theodore Parker—arker—arker—Sharpe's rifles—life—freedom—cedom—cedom—Kansas—cedom ruffians—personal liberty—wooley head—good nigger—go it!"

Way down South the song is—"Peculiar!—Hurrah for slavery—good institution!—very merry!—Down with Wilson—thing him—jug him!" When just in the middle of his song, the poor rice-bird who fancies himself about to fatten on Southern spoils, goes down ker-chuck! at the crack of a Democratic musket. We go for the Bob-o-link by all means. The variety of his plumage, a mixture of the black, white and silver grey, admirably adapts him to shine on the Know Nothing banner.

A NEW RAILWAY SPOKE, for fastening the chair to the sleeper, is in use. The spokes are twisted spirally, so that they revolve when driven into the sleeper, and hold the chair to the seat with all the firmness of a screw. The round part under the head is tapered conically, so as to fit with accuracy the hole in the chair, by which means any side vibration of the rails is effectually prevented.

What utility is there in killing hogs if they are cured afterwards?

From the Western Courier.

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

Having recently visited the studio of Clark, the Artist at Salisbury, N. C., the writer was much pleased to observe the evidently correct portraits there exhibited. The taste evinced in the preservation, on canvas, of those we love, most assuredly gives evidence of purity and elevation of Character, well worthy of our race and age. The talent displayed by Mr. Clark in enlarging on canvas, from the smallest sized daguerreotypes, is evidence of genius of the highest order. Being a native of western Virginia, residing in western North-Carolina, Mr. Clark's superior artistic ability has only now a local field; but we may safely conclude that he will yet occupy a wide space in the estimation of the public.

Let the discerning but properly appreciate his worth, and the writer ventures to predict that his course will be upward and onward.

SPECIAL MESSAGE OF PRES'T. PIERCE.

The President on Thursday transmitted to both Houses of Congress a special message in Nicaragua affairs, which concludes with the following:

When, therefore, sometime since a new Minister from the Republic of Nicaragua presented himself, bearing the commission of President Rivas, he must and would have been received as such, unless he was found on inquiry subject to personal exception, but for the absence of satisfactory information upon the question whether President Rivas was in fact the head of an established Government of the Republic of Nicaragua, doubt as to which arose not only from the circumstance of his avowed association with armed emigrants recently from the United States, but the proposed Minister himself was of that class of persons, and not otherwise or previously a citizen of Nicaragua.

Another Minister from the Republic of Nicaragua has now presented himself and has been received as such, satisfactory evidence appearing that he represents the Government *de facto*, and so far as such exists, the Government *de jure* of that Republic.

That reception, while in accordance with the established policy of the United States, was likewise called for the most imperative special exigencies, which require that this Government shall enter at once into diplomatic relations with that of Nicaragua. In the first place, a difference has occurred between the Government of President Rivas and the Nicaragua Transit Company, which involves the necessity of inquiry into rights of citizens of the United States, who allege that they have been aggrieved by the acts of the former, and claim protection and redress at the hands of their Government. In the second place, the interoceanic communication by the way of Nicaragua is effectually interrupted and the persons and property of unoffending private citizens of the United States in that country require the attention of their Government. Neither of these objects can receive due consideration without resumption of diplomatic intercourse with the Government of Nicaragua.

Further than this, the documents communicated show that, while the interoceanic transit by the way of Nicaragua is cut off, disturbances at Panama have occurred, to obstruct, temporarily at least, that by the way of New Grenada, involving the sacrifice of the lives and property of citizens of the United States. A special commissioner has been despatched to Panama to investigate the facts of this occurrence, with a view particularly to the redress of parties aggrieved. But measures of another class will be demanded for the future security of interoceanic communication by this as by the other routes of the Isthmus.

It would be difficult to suggest a single object of interest, external or internal, more important to the United States than the maintenance of the communication, by land and sea, between the Atlantic and Pacific States and Territories of the Union. It is a material element of the national integrity and sovereignty.

I have adopted such precautionary measures and have taken such action for the purpose of affording security to the several transit routes of Central America, and to the persons and property of citizens of the United States connected with or using the same, as are within my constitutional power and existing circumstances have seemed to demand. Should these measures prove inadequate to the object, that fact will be communicated to Congress, with such recommendations as the exigency of the case may indicate.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

WASHINGTON, May 15, 1856.

Dr. A. Torrence,

HAS removed to the former residence of Rufus H. Kilpatrick, Esq., known as the McDonald place, two miles east of Third Creek Church, offers his professional services to the public.

February 26, 1856. 37—6m.

SEE the Proprietor of the ROWAN HOUSE, and make arrangements to have your family supplied with the richest, freshest and largest Oysters of the season—direct from Norfolk, in less than 24 hours—in nice kegs, (given to our purchasers.) By engaging, you can get them at \$1.12 per keg, containing each half gallon; or \$12 per dozen.

WORTH OF WOMAN.

Honored be woman! she beams on the sight, Graceful and fair as a being of light; Scatters around her, wherever she strays, Roses of bliss on our thorn-covered ways; Roses of paradise sent from above; To be gathered and twined in a garland of love. Schiller.

BONNETS AND SKIRTS.

BY JOHN CROWLER.

Little head and little bonnet!
Little pate with nothing on it!
(One might say "with nothing in it,"
But you charm me every minute;)
Little lady now I know,
Why maidens let their ringlets grow;
For otherwise—as bonnets go—
Their heads would freeze, and that is so.

Little waist and monstrous bouffant!
How the silk sea waves and bouffant!
How the blooming billows quiver,
Like a lovely rustling river!
Oh wondrous watered-silk sea,
What whitebolons in your depths must be!
What loads of gold—all wastefully
Squandered on you—bright silk sea!

HAD HIM THERE!—The celebrated Archbishop Usher was, in his younger days, wrecked on the coast of Ireland, at a place where his person and character was unknown.

Stripped of everything, he wandered to the house of a dignitary of the church, in search of shelter and relief, craving assistance as a brother clergyman.

The dignitary, struck with his squalid appearance after the wreck, distrusted his tale, and said that, so far from being a clergyman, he did not believe he could even tell me how many commandments there were.

"I can at once satisfy you," said the Archbishop, "that I am not the ignorant impostor you take me for. There are eleven commandments."

The answer confirmed the dignitary in his suspicions, and he replied with a sneer, "indeed there are but ten commandments in my bible; tell me the eleventh and I will relieve you."

"Here it is," said the Archbishop. "A new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another."

TRI-WEEKLY LINE

OF
FOUR HORSE POST COACHES
FROM

SALISBURY TO ASHEVILLE,

THROUGH IN THIRTY SIX HOURS!

CONNECTING with the NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD. Having purchased the line from Asheville to Morganton, I have stocked the road with good Horses and Experienced and Accommodating Drivers. Also new Concord Two Horse Coaches. After the 15th of March, we will leave Asheville on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, connecting at Morganton with my line of Four Horse Coaches. No pains or expense will be spared to make this the most comfortable and expeditious Stage Road in the State. Try the Road and judge for yourselves.

C. S. BROWN, Contractor.
Morganton, Feb. 23, 1856. 40—1f.

THE WESTERN SENTINEL.

A Democratic & Family Journal.
SOLICITED by many citizens of Forsyth and surrounding Counties, the undersigned proposes to publish, in the town of Winston, North Carolina, a Weekly Newspaper under the above title.

The increasing public interests of our section, and of Western Carolina generally, the enlarged appreciation of the reading public; and the demand for a local journal at the seat of our County government, seem to favor the establishment at Winston of a journal of the character proposed.

The "Sentinel" will be devoted to Morality, Pure Literature, Republican Principles, General Intelligence, and all the interests of the people. It will be the aim of the publisher to render it a repository of pleasing and profitable reading, a faithful record of events, and an agreeable companion to the Home Circle.

In matters of public policy, both National and State, it will yield an unwavering support to Democratic measures, and a zealous advocacy of the Democratic cause; sustaining to the height of its ability the principles of the Baltimore Democratic platform of 1852, as agreed upon by the Party, and sanctioned by a large majority of the American People.

Against the recently organized "Know Nothing" or "Native American" movement, the "Sentinel" will take decided and unequivocal ground; regarding the creation of a religious test as qualification for public office, at variance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, opposed to every principle of Republicanism, and worthy only the ignorance and intolerance of a darker age. Acting from a firm conviction that honesty, capability, and fidelity to the Constitution, (aside from political principles) are sufficient requisites in candidates for offices under a Republican form of government, we shall oppose any organization, whether secret or open, that seeks to create a barrier between the native and adopted citizen, or to deprive either of the rights and privileges enjoyed under the Constitution and laws, as they stand.

In our position and sentiment upon this subject will be PRINCIPLES—not birth-places; MEASURES—not men.

The paper will be devoted to the Union of the States, while maintaining a jealous guardianship of their individual rights; advocating as the only guarantee of the perpetuity of the Union, a strict and faithful adherence, under all circumstances, to the Federal Constitution.

With the increased mail facilities afforded by the completion of the North Carolina Railroad, and the advantages of a daily arrival, the "Sentinel" will contain the latest and most reliable intelligence.

Special care and attention will be bestowed upon the Editorial Department, and with the assistance of intelligent correspondents, it is hoped that the original portion of the publication may prove a pleasing and attractive feature.

While the tone of the "Sentinel" upon all subjects, will be fearless and independent, its columns will be entirely free from the low slang and billingsgate rhetoric so conspicuous in some of the political journals of the day.

The first number will be issued in the month of April next.

The "Sentinel" will be printed weekly, from new type, on a large sheet, at the price of Two Dollars per year, in advance; two dollars and a half for the subscription year. To any one procuring ten subscribers, and paying the cash in advance, the paper will be furnished one year, gratis.

F. E. BONE.
27—1f.

A money debtor was recently cautioned by a creditor to be wary. He didn't take heed, and the next time we heard of him he was turned into a "stone jug."

AGRARIAN.—The "New York Tribune" last dash against negro slavery, is because these who "own no slaves have the mortification of being looked down upon as an inferior class, by those who do." Indeed! is it possible! But it happens that the same objection applies to the ownership of farms, houses, machinery, or any other sort of wealth. Well, Horace is something of a Fourierite; so, we suppose, he has the same objection to "land monopoly," and "exclusive property" of all sorts. "What a funny fish a toad is!" Campaign Banner.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!
CABINET WAREHOUSES,
On Main Street, Salisbury, N. C.
WE, the undersigned, having entered into partnership for the purpose of carrying on the

CABINET BUSINESS,
in Salisbury would respectfully solicit the attention of the people of the surrounding country, and the public generally, to favor us with a call. Our rooms are opposite the Rowan House, at the old and well known stand of Rowan & Co., where we have, and keep constantly on hand, a splendid assortment of Furniture, and are constantly manufacturing in the latest, neatest, and best styles. We are prepared to do all kinds of turning in the wood line at a short notice. All those that want turning done will find it to their interest to give us a trial. Those wanting anything in our line will please give us a call and hear our prices, we are determined to sell low for cash. We keep constantly on hand Dressing Bureaus, plain do. d. French Bedsteads, Common do. do, Kicking Chairs, Sofas, Dining Tables, Secretaries and bookcases, Ladies' Workstands, Wardrobes, Corner Cupboards, Washstands, Candlestands, Patent Shower Baths &c.

Also, a splendid assortment of Coffins constantly kept on hand. Repairing done at a short notice.

WM. WILHELM,
HENRY MOORE.
Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 1, 1856. 39—1f.

SANTA ANNA

Abdicated!

UPON the strength of which the subscribers, on receiving their most SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of

Read-Made Clothing,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and

Finishing Goods in General

to which the attention of their numerous customers and friends are especially invited, as we feel confident we can give great advantage to buyers, we ask you to call and examine for yourselves.

JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE,
MERCHANT TAILORS.

Salisbury, N. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15—y

Dr. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

VERMIFUGE

AND

LIVER PILLS.

Two of the best Preparations of the Age.

They are not recommended as Universal

Cure-alls, but simply for

what their name pur-

ports.

The VERMIFUGE, for

expelling Worms from

the human system, has

also been administered

with the most satisfactory

results to various animals

subject to Worms.

The LIVER PILLS, for

the cure of LIVER COM-

PLAINT, all BILIOUS DE-

RANGEMENTS, SICK HEAD-

ACHE, &c.

Purchasers will please

be particular to ask for

Dr. C. McLane's Cele-

brated VERMIFUGE and

LIVER PILLS, prepared by

Fleming Bros.

SOLE PROPRIETORS, Pitts-

burgh, Pa., and take no

other, as there are various

other preparations now

before the public, pur-

porting to be Vermifuge

and Liver Pills. All

others, in comparison

with Dr. McLane's, are

worthless.

The GENUINE McLane's

Vermifuge and Liver

Pills can now be had at

all respectable Drug

Stores.

FLEMING BROS.,

60 Wood St., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sole Proprietors.

Scovill & Mead, No. 111 Charters Street N.

Orleans, General Wholesale Agents for the

Southern States to whom all orders must be

addressed.

Sold by Still & Still, Salisbury N. C.

John Funk, Concord,

King Hags & Co. Lexington N. C.

G. M. Bingham, Mocksville

E. & B. Galtier, do

W. G. James, Taylorsville, "

May 18, 1856. 15—45

A chopfallen victim of unrequited love sings in this lamentable strain: I'll throw myself into—The deep briny ocean.—Where mud-eels and cat-fish—On my body shall riot,—and flounders and flat-fish—Select me for diet.—There soundly I'll slumber.—Beneath the rough billow,—And crabs without number—Shall crawl o'er my pillow.—But my spirit shall wander thro' gay coral bowers,—And frisk with the mermaids—it shall, by the powers!

"I say wigga, how you sell dem brooms cheaper dan dis interwideral can do, when, between ourselves, I steal de stuff!" "You big fool, Pomp, I steal mine ready manufactured." Campaign Banner.

W. J. HILLS | J. E. MOORE | J. A. KENNEDY

NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS.

Mills, Moose & Co.

BEG leave to inform their many friends and the public generally that they are now receiving and opening in the brick house formerly occupied by Kennedy & Mills, their Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes together with all articles usually kept in a Dry Good Store. They are also receiving the largest and best selected Stock of Groceries ever offered in this market, all of which they are determined to sell at prices that cannot fail to please. The highest market prices paid at all times for Flour, Wheat, Corn, Cotton and all kinds of Country produce.

Salisbury Feb. 12, 1856. 15—35.

TO CONTRACTORS.

RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. OFFICE,
RALEIGH, May 1st, 1856.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the first day of June, for the rebuilding of the Bridge over the Roanoke, at Gaston, according to the plans of the Engineer, which can be seen on application at this office. The Bridge is between 1000 and 1200 feet long, and all the materials will be furnished by the Company. Proposals will state the charge per lineal foot for the workmanship alone.

Proposals will be received at the same time, for taking down and relaying one of the Bridge under said Bridge, and also for coping all the piers.

R. A. HAMILTON, President.
M yd 5 47—1ju

Removal!

JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE have removed their Clothing and Tailoring Establishment, from their Old Stand, opposite Murphy, McRoe & Co. to the corner immediately opposite R. & A. Murphy's Store.

Salisbury, Nov. 13, 1855. 23—

W. HILL, Secretary of State.

Now, therefore, in conformity to the Constitution of the State and the requirements of the said act, I do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the original as ratified and on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 24th day of January, 1856.

W. HILL, Secretary of State.

Now, therefore, in conformity to the Constitution of the State and the requirements of the said act, I do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the original as ratified and on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 24th day of January, A. D. 1856, and in the 60th year of our Independence.

THOS. BRAGG.

By the Governor:
PULASKI COOPER,
Private Secretary.
Raleigh, Jan. 24, 1856. 39—6m.

THE SPECTATOR

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

A FAMILY JOURNAL OF LITERATURE AND NEWS FOR SOUTHERN READERS.

THE South has too long been dependent upon the northern cities for its periodical literature. The weekly newspapers of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, have swept like a flood over that part of the nation south of Mason and Dixon's Line, many of them, carrying with them some of the prejudices of abolitionism; and inculcating, to a greater or less extent, doctrines injurious to southern institutions. This dependence of the mass of southern readers should be thrown off—and it is believed would have been long ago, if there had been facilities in the South for the publication of first class literary papers.

THE SPECTATOR.

Is published by a gentleman who has long been connected with some of the southern daily papers, and has been undertaken to supply this want—that of a high-toned weekly paper.

OF SOUTHERN INTEREST AND CHARACTER.

The general plan of the paper is as follows: It has eight pages; three of which are filled with the best articles on Literature, Science, and the Arts; one to the editor's comments upon passing themes; one to general news, foreign and domestic; one to the interests of the Farmer—the (information on this page will be mainly derived from the Agricultural Bureau of the U. S. Patent Office); one to a synopsis of the operations of the Departments of the Government; and one, during the winter, to a report of the proceedings of Congress; altogether making a plan which will be rigidly adhered to, and which is unequalled by any paper in the country, North or South.

The Spectator is printed on new type and on fine paper. Its quarto form makes it convenient for binding, and each annual volume being accompanied by a full index, it will be a most valuable paper for preservation and reference.

TERMS.

One copy one year - \$2.00

Sixteen copies one year - 15.00

One copy to the maker of the club.

No paper is sent without the money. Specimen copies can be had on application.

AUG. F. HARVEY,
Editor and Publisher,
Washington, D. C.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned having determined to move to the West, offers for sale his plantation containing

197 Acres,

lying about three and a half miles from Salisbury on the road leading to Greensboro. The Central North Carolina Rail Road passes through the plantation. There is on the plantation a new two story dwelling house, with all necessary out buildings. About two thirds of the land is well timbered.

The plantation can be divided to suit purchasers into two tracts.

GEORGE W. SMITH.
March 11, 1856. 39—1f.

A SPLENDID

ASSORTMENT of HATS and CAPS, just received by

JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE,
Salisbury, N. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15—y

generally.

I am, dear sir, respectfully yours,

JOSEPH C. MARTIN.

Sold in Salisbury by STILL & STILL, Agents, also by PRITCHARD & CALDWELL, Charlatteville, and by Druggists and Medicine Dealers generally.